

THE TIMES: OVER 3,500 COLUMNS FOR 50 CENTS A MONTH

The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY)
OWNED AND ISSUED BY
The Washington Times Company.
TIMES BUILDING,
SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND
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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.



Subscribers to "The Times" will
continue to favor by promptly reporting
any discounting of collectors, or neglect
of duty on the part of carriers.
Complaints either by mail or in person
will receive prompt attention.
The Morning Edition should be deliv-
ered to all parts of the city by 6:30
o'clock a. m., including Sunday.
The Evening Edition should be in the
hands of subscribers not later than
6:30 p. m.

STILL AT THE TOP.

The Times has the Largest Home-Fido
Circulation.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of
contemporaries to keep up with The Times,
that popular newspaper still heads the list.
The total circulation of the Star last week
was 177,833, while that of The Times
for the same period was 218,719, or
40,886 more than the Star. The actual
gain of The Times over its circulation for
last week was 6,334, which indicates a
prosperity never before known in Wash-
ington newspaper circles.

The circulation of The Times is bona-fide
and is not padded. It gives advertisers
better display, wider publicity, and hence,
larger returns.

On the 16th day of September, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and ninety-five, before me, Ernest G. Thompson,
a notary public in and for said District,
personally appeared C. W. Richardson,
and made oath in due form of law
as follows:

CIRCULATION OF THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

Monday, Sept. 9	30,784
Tuesday, Sept. 10	31,191
Wednesday, Sept. 11	31,569
Thursday, Sept. 12	32,300
Friday, Sept. 13	31,967
Saturday, Sept. 14	32,020
Sunday, Sept. 15	22,988
Total	218,719

I solemnly swear that the above is a
correct statement of the daily circulation
of The Washington Times for the week
ending September 15, 1895, and that all
the copies were actually sold or mailed
for a valuable consideration and delivered
to bona fide purchasers; also that none
of them were returned or retained in the
office undelivered.

T. RICHARDSON,
Manager of Circulation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, on
the day and year first above written.
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

A REDUCTION NECESSARY.

The Times refused to assist in circulating
the report that there would be a general
street railway strike because it had faith
in the good judgment of those directly
concerned and believed such a calamity would
be averted. Last night's truce between
President Phillips and his employees demon-
strates the correctness of this conclusion,
and also proves that those interested in
attempting to discredit the Protective
Street Railway Union have utterly failed
in their efforts.

The principal grievance of the Metro-
politan employees, that they are required
to work too long hours, is just, and entitles
them to redress. But the well-known ob-
stinacy of President Phillips prohibits the
possibility of such relief coming from him.
Unless public sentiment makes the demand.
As the welfare, health and future of the
employees depends on their better treat-
ment, there should be no hesitancy in
making the subject a cause for popular
complaint.

Since the introduction of rapid transit
and the displacement of horse cars the re-
ceipts of the Metropolitan company have
nearly doubled. This increase of business
imposes more work on the employees and
is the source of a greater strain on their
powers of endurance. Eleven hours a
day attending to the duties of a rapid trans-
it street train is more than human nature
can stand and the hours of work should be
shortened to protect the employees from
the necessity of undergoing such long
fatigue. The Washington and Georgetown
cable lines found it necessary to
adopt this humane means of retaining an
efficient and reliable force, and President
Phillips should also be made to look at
the question in precisely the same light.

MAKING PRESIDENTS.

Following out its daily policy of nominat-
ing a President, the Star yesterday select-
ed Senator Bruce for the high and honor-
able position, and has probably ere this in-
structed the fiery haired Senator to arrange
his bank account to secure the election.
In its elaboration of the reasons why
Senator Bruce is the logical Democratic
candidate for President, the Star incident-
ally mentions the "large hospitality" he
displays at Washington and Saratoga,
and were it not true that the "Star is
always right" this statement might be ques-
tioned, inasmuch as the Senator's family
is spending the summer at Newport in-
stead of Saratoga.

Should, by some misfortune, the Presi-
dential nominating office of the Star be
compromised, our evening contem-
porary would lose one of its most valuable
and interesting columns of fiction. He
has exalted nearly every public man in the
country and made him the hero of a pro-
spective Presidential campaign. But of
all the biographies he has created, not
one of them has gone farther than the
Star's nominating department. Still,
his prolific imagination is worthy of no-
tice, because of its extraordinary volume
toward journalistic impudence.

CULBERTSON'S FIGHTING BLOOD.

Gov. Culbertson, of Texas, is full of fight-
ing fiber, and when he declares he will, if
necessary, prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimons
fight by leading a sufficient force of mil-
itia to Dallas in person to disperse the
sporting invaders, one is led to believe he is
not playing a "bluff," as Gov. Mitchell, of
Florida, did a few years ago.

The governor has for his father the lead-
ing jurist of Texas, and it is to be inferred

that he has from that high source the strength
of legal backing for his course.

This affair grows in interest each day,
and each day development leads to specu-
lation whether the State of Texas will be
sovereign or whether it will humble its
head in the dust to the rulers of the empire
of sport.

Supplementing the exciting discussion in
Texas comes the information that San Fran-
cisco is madly desirous of capturing the great
mill, and is willing to pay \$60,000 for the
spectacle.

Not least interesting of the possibilities
is that the fight will not be "pulled off" at
all. Corbett is reported to be "playing a
jeer game," and there is reason to believe
he will in some way avoid the chance of
losing the championship by defeat in a
square battle.

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

While Judge Kimball was careful yester-
day, when imposing a fine of five dol-
lars upon Patrick Sheehy for whipping un-
mercifully his boy, Jimmy Sheehy, to put
himself upon record as recognizing the di-
vine right of parents to apply the rod
judiciously to their unruly children, he
really established a remarkable and im-
portant precedent which may have im-
measurable effect on the character of the
future man and the new woman.

The boy is the father of the man, the
girl the mother of the woman, to para-
phrase an old saying, which may be car-
ried still further by recognition of the plain
fact that both are the parents of the com-
munity and of society at large. The effect
of corporal punishment has been a wide
subject for dispute. "Spare the rod and
spoil the child" is a severe adage that was
born even before Solomon's time, but the
higher the civilization the more the rod
falls under condemnation.

Barstie's infancy protests against bod-
ily assault, just as persons of more mature
age cannot offer a grocer insult to one
another than to give a slap or a blow or a
kick. The human mind is never too in-
fantile to resent the humiliation of such
treatment. In New York, a day or two
ago, a boy attempted to commit suicide by
shooting himself because his father whipped
him. Young Sheehy, not so sensitive and
more belligerent, had his father arrested,
and Judge Kimball justified the arrest by
imposing a fine. But no matter what form
resentment may take it is there all the same,
and it rankles and stings and secretly in-
cites to rebellion and vengeance.

The braver the more manly or woman-
ly, the boy or the girl, the deeper the hu-
miliation penetrates, and it may well be
asked by every father and mother whether
even the application of the hand or the
stipper in the traditional way is of the least
virtue as a corrective. One day, when
mental and moral and social develop-
ment have reached a higher plane, society
will dictate methods of changing the bent
of unruly children, who, after all, receive
their impulses through the infallible but
complex laws of heredity. It might be
well, therefore, for fathers to flagellate
themselves for transmitting to their chil-
dren dispositions to be mischievous and
rebellious.

WON WITHOUT STRIKING.

Employees of the Metropolitan Street Rail-
road Company are to be congratulated
because they have gained a more human-
izing workday than before, and also be-
cause of their temperate manner of con-
ducting the controversy with their em-
ployers. To gain one more hour daily
for recreation and self-improvement is a
gain whose value cannot be estimated.

To gain by moral suasion, makes it all
the more valuable.
Eleven hours, however, is yet too long a
period for continuous hard labor, without
even a proper interval for eating, and
when conditions are adjusted to the new
day the men, in accordance with their plans,
will again ask for a day of ten hours, which
is surely long enough. It is to be hoped
and expected that the management will
accede to the future request with the same
wisdom which governed their action of
yesterday, and that the employees will pro-
ceed with the same calmness and patience
which have marked their efforts during
the last several days.

Strikes, as the best reasons among
the labor organizations recognize, should
be a weapon of last resort. No matter how
much they may accomplish (and they al-
most invariably accomplish something even
when they seem to fail) are always accom-
panied by more or less hardship for
some, if not all of those engaged in them.

In these days of superior organization
and intelligence strikes are entered into
much more slowly and methodically than
in the earlier times of labor's resentment
against unjust and oppressive employers.
Here in Washington, where the average
of intelligence is higher than any other
place in the country, it is to be expected
that workmen will accomplish more
by reason and argument than in other com-
munities, and the result of the Metropolitan
line controversy is a good illustration of
this fact.

COMING OF TALMAGE.

There is a fair prospect that Dr. T. De-
Witt Talmage will change his residence
from Brooklyn to Washington and become
a co-worker of venerable Dr. Burdett
in the pastor of the First Presbyterian
Church. Although Washington enjoys the
presence of many eminent clergymen, at-
tracted here by the beauty of the city and
the high intelligence of the membership
of their churches, the coming of so notable
a pulpit orator as Talmage will be looked
upon as a more than usually important
event in the church history of this city.

The fact that Dr. Talmage even con-
siders favorably the invitation to come
to Washington shows the tendency of per-
sons of note in the world of art, letters and
science to congregate at the
National Capital. A few years ago New
York was the Mecca and the abiding place
of masters and students in all fields of
philosophy, theology and aesthetics. Bos-
ton ceased to be the Athens of America.
That is all changed. Men and women
in all pursuits in which intellect, taste
and identity are the inspiring qualities, now
gravitate towards the nation's Capital
City to rearrange circles of association,
give their thoughts a new impetus and in-
fluence from the logical center of the
action of the country as they could not
from any other point of mental, moral
and spiritual distributions.

The coming of Talmage is a forcible
illustration of these new and rapidly de-
veloping conditions.
That Odenburg customs officer who
let into the United States two hundred and
fifty Chinese, women and men, brought
here by Chinese slave-dealers for an

Atlanta Exposition side-show, should suf-
fer officially the fate the Chinese mis-
sionary murderers suffered physically.

"Spare the rod and spoil the child" is
transformed by Judge Kimball into "Spare
the fine and spoil the father."

That great combination, Bill and Flower,
are to give strength and beauty to the
Democratic State campaign.

Crocker, a brass band and the tiger are
making New York jubilant today.

Another bond issue might be a little
bitter to swallow, but it would be a great
thing for Democrats to crowd over in the
next campaign.

Even the whiskey trust would smile with
Brice as President.

Positively Senator Tillman's yearning for
the reestablishment of the whipping post
in South Carolina is the result of an intense
desire to have somebody thrash ex-Senator
Butler.

The return of Dr. Parkhurst may possibly
renew ex-Supt. Byrnes from the depths
of obscurity.

The President pushes his pen and the
gold syndicate does the rest.

Speaking of the Atlanta Exposition,
why not place that Sibbey boom on its mid-
way pliancy?

Points About Pilgrims.

Among the Ebbitt's guests are Mr. A. S.
Williams, of Boston; Mr. E. S. Jones, of
Winchester, Pa.; Mr. Martin Bell, of
Providence, R. I.; Mr. John L. Schmitzer,
of Milwaukee, and Mr. Percy Roberts and
wife, of New Orleans.

Rev. Charles McGhee, a well-known
Glasgow, Scotland, divine, is at the Ar-
lington.

Mr. Edward N. McKinney, of Albany,
N. Y.; Mr. Joseph H. Drummond, of Port-
land, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jensen, of
California, and Mr. C. G. Petersen, of
New York, are stopping at the Arlington.

Some of the latest arrivals at the Shore-
ham are Messrs. T. J. Austin and J. E.
Cummings, of Detroit; Dr. F. Lant, a wealthy
mine-owner of Colorado Springs, Colo.;
Mr. E. Holman, of Williamsbridge, N. Y.;
and Mr. W. E. Hutton, a Cincinnati lawyer.

Mr. Graham Macfarlan, a Louisville
tobaccoist; Mr. B. R. Corwin, of Brooklyn,
and Mr. W. Newton, of New York, are guests
at the Riggs House.

Mr. H. C. Evans, a merchant of Wilm-
ington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cam-
pling, of Detroit; Dr. F. Lant, a wealthy
mine-owner of Colorado Springs, Colo.;
Mr. E. Holman, of Williamsbridge, N. Y.;
and Mr. W. E. Hutton, a Cincinnati lawyer.

Some of the Raleigh's guests are Mr.
and Mrs. Charles Price, of Salisbury, N. C.;
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Pipes, of Cribben,
Me.; Mr. C. N. Adams, of Pittsfield, Mass.;
Mr. George B. Orr and wife, of Kansas City,
Mr. Charles W. Yates, of Chicago, and Mr.
T. L. Townsend, of Philadelphia.

Mr. C. W. Cleveland, of Albany, N. Y., is
stopping at Willard's, en route to Atlanta.

Oldest Living Dramatic Authors.

The revival of the old Olympic "Porter's
Knot," made famous by the "great
little Robinson" under its original title of
"Les Crochets de Pere Martin," at the
Theatre de la Republique, in Paris, has
suggested that M. Cormon, one of the two
authors of this pathetic little piece, who
is still alive and eighty-seven years of age,
is the oldest living dramatic author.
But there is one French dramatist even
older than Cormon. Ernest Legouve was
born in 1807, which makes him eighty-
eight. M. Cormon is only one month older
than Adolphe d'Audrey, his collaborator
in that excellent comedy, "The Two
Orphans" ("Les Deux Orphelins"). D'Audrey
was born on June 7, 1811. Dramatic
authorship seems to tend toward longev-
ity in France. A very old writer of French
melodramas, M. Ferdinand Dugues, born
in 1812, is still alive. Alexander Dumas
fils, recently married again, is in his
seventy-second year. The dramatists,
Victor Sardou and Meliaue are sixty-four,
Ludovic Halévy is sixty-one and Henri
Bataille, fifty-eight.—London Truth.

Tolstoy and the Publisher.

After finishing his "Master and Man"
Tolstoy sallied forth in the streets of Mos-
cow to find a publisher. He happened
to come upon a publisher to whom he was
stranger, and who gruffly refused the man-
uscript, offering to strip the work if the
writer would assume the entire charge of
printing.

Tolstoy took his manuscript, placed it in
his pocket and said: "Either you or I,
my friend, are mistaken. I have perceived
myself that the public likes to read my
works, and you assure me that it would not
pay to look at my manuscript."
The publisher became interested. "The
public know you, then," he queried sarca-
stically. "Who are they?"

"My name has nothing to do with the case,"
Tolstoy responded, "but if you are
curious to know my work look at some of
these," and the author pointed out innum-
erable books bearing his name for sale in the
store. "While I look elsewhere for a pub-
lisher."

The Rays and the Lucases.

There has been another marriage be-
tween the Rays and Lucases, of this place,
and thereby the relationships in these
famous families is even more seri-
ously tangled. Marion Lucas and Lily
Ray have been married. Ray's brother-in-
law thereby becomes his son-in-law. Ray
is both his new son-in-law's brother-in-
law and father-in-law. Mrs. Lucas be-
comes her father's sister-in-law, and her
children will be both niece and nephew
and grandchildren to her father. Pursuing
the relationship along a different line, Addi-
son B. Ray, being father to Mr. and Mrs.
Lucas, and as to their brothers and sis-
ters, and as to his brother's brother, be-
comes a son father.—Four Counties
Chronicle.

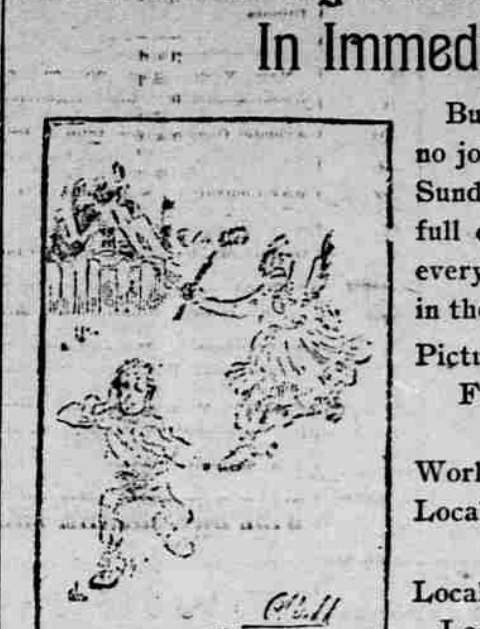
Wooden Hats.

A Connecticut man has patented a machine
for making hats out of wood. A log of
wood cut square fed to the machine is
converted into the shape of a hat, and re-
sembling excelsior. It is claimed that
when these are moistened they can be woven
much more readily than straw, and make a
durable hat. The inventor says the sub-
stance is lighter in weight than straw, and
that because of its earlier manipulation
and lower cost it will supersede the straw
now used for headgear.

He Had 'Em and Knew It.

"Ha, ha, ha, ha!" laughed the great de-
tective. "I have them now."
For five days he had been on the trail
and had neither eaten nor slept.
He had nothing but drink.
Under the circumstances his joyous as-
sertion that he had "em bore the multitude
of verity.—Indianapolis Journal.

An Interesting Time



In Immediate Prospect.

But the above phrase is
no joke when applied to The
Sunday Times. It will be
full of things interesting to
every man, woman and child
in the District.

Pictures a Plenty,
Fascinating Fiction,
Unique Local Stories,
World's Fads and Fashions
Local Organization News,
The Humor Page,
Local and Amateur Sports,
Local News and Gossip.

And All at -2 and 1-3 the Cost of
Other Sunday Papers.

BIG MONEY IN FEW PIECES

Priceless Coins Displayed by the
Numismatic Association.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Executive Session Held To-day to
Transact Unfinished Business—A
Trip to Mount Vernon Among the
Pleasures Planned for the Vis-
iting Collectors—Papers to Be Read.

The second day's session of the fifth
annual convention of the American Nu-
ismatic Association began shortly before
11 o'clock and was devoted to executive
business.

A number of matters connected with the
election of officers and other details of
interest to the members only were con-
sidered and arranged.

The business of the association is being
transacted with all the expedition possible in
order that there attendance may partici-
pate in the excursion to Mount Vernon as
planned for the afternoon.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

The old officers of the association were
re-elected by ballot as follows: President,
A. G. Heaton, this city; Vice-
president, Joseph Hooper, Port Hope, On-
tario; secretary, George W. Rice, Detroit,
Mich.; treasurer, Dr. A. L. Fisher, El-
khart, Ind.; librarian and curator, W. G.
Stone, Springfield, Mass.; superintendent
of exchange, W. L. Luck, Adrian, Mich.;
and secretary of the association, S. H. Chapman,
Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the pleasant social incidents of
the meeting was the reception tendered
to the guests by the association at the resi-
dence of President Heaton, No. 1618 Seventeenth
street northwest. The handsome parlors
and study of Mr. Heaton were thrown open
to the guests. Refreshments of sandwiches
and drinks were served.

As viewed from a numismatic standpoint,
it is the condition of a coin which fixes
its value. It is not its date or age, except
in less than thirty instances, that is sought
for at the big auction premiums. The date
generally is common enough. It is the con-
dition, sharp, unworn and perfect, free
from all mutilation, holes, corrosion or
injury.

Pierced, plugged, badly worn, scratched
and any that the dates are erasable
are not wanted at all. Premium prices are
based on the general rule of supply and de-
mand, and there are fluctuations in both
buying and selling. Extra fine or perfect
specimens command higher rates, the per-
fect specimen being rather scarce.

A perfectly unscratched coin of 1795
would easily bring \$100, whereas a good
specimen of the same date can be purchased for
\$10.

For gold there is but a limited numismatic
demand, and the supply is greatly in excess
of that demand. The date is of little im-
portance. The collector's eye is attracted
to a premium and worth from \$1.20 to
\$1.40 each. Those dated 1868, 1869 and
1870 command from \$2.50 to \$4 each, and
1875, \$8.

The bulk of numismatic transactions
are in silver coins. A dollar of 1804 is
worth \$400; a half dollar of 1797 brings
\$40, and a quarter of 1827 commands \$40.
The date of 1804 is the most valuable,
being worth \$10, and the half dime of
1862 easily holds the record at \$63. A
large copper cent of 1795 would bring
\$25, and a half cent of 1795 is in demand
at \$30.

Dr. A. L. Fisher, re-elected treasurer
of the association, is a leading physician
of Elkhart, Ind., and although a notary
public, has long been a resident of that
city. He is a gentleman of fine educa-
tion, good taste and wealth, and has for
years taken a deep interest in the collection
of rare coins.

Dull Day Today.

Telegraphic communication with Mil-
ford, N. Y., was cut off for four hours the
other day by a lane bear which, after
climbing a telegraph pole, tore down the
wire for good measure.

Melon eating was made easy in Green-
ey, recently by a lightning stroke which
split a whole lot of melons.

A ghost story comes from Valparaiso,
Ind., about a public prosecutor whose
enemy is trying to kill him and his fam-
ily by poisoning the yard with poisonous
snakes.

Some hardware men in Cincinnati, who
bought 100,000 kegs of iron last May at
92 cents and recently sold them for \$2.40
a keg, will have overcosts this winter.

A little babe in Michigan, Wis., whose
family has rather a run to Henrys and
whose great-grandfather is alive, is to be
known as "Henry Levensburg, Jr., Jr., Jr."

The attempt to introduce American-made
shoes into Belfast has failed, because the
average of sizes sent was too small, though
meeting American requirements.

Please
Remember
WE SELL
"Reliable Shoes Only."
The best in
America at the price.

The Rush

for
School Shoes

this week has been
greater at our three stores
than ever before.

Others may quote as low
prices as we do—but parents
have found out from expe-
rience that our shoes always
wear longer and keep their
shapes better than any shoes
they can buy for the price.

Our school shoes for this
Fall have been very much
improved in style and fit—
most of them are the exact
copies of the noble shoes
now worn by men and wo-
men—while their well-
known service-giving
qualities have been fully
maintained.

Bring the regiments of
little troopers to us to-
morrow, we have enough
supply to fit out all juvenile
Washington and enough
room and competent help to
accommodate all.

FREE Useful school souvenirs
with all purchases.

50c.

For Children's (4 to 10) Real
Dolls Solid-sole, Spring-heel Rus-
sian, heavy or light soles.

75c.

For misses (up to 5) child's and
little boys' Good Kid or Pebble
Boots, with patent or solar tips.

\$1.00.

Famous "Iron Claw" Shoes.
For boys or youths, up to 5 1/2.
Spring-heel for girls up to
ladies' sizes, 4.

\$1.25.

Our great "DEFENDER" Shoes.
For girls and boys. Have no
equals at \$1.25.

\$1.50

Well-known "Champion" Shoes.
Best all-around school or dress
shoes for either boys or girls.

Calf Shoes

For Girls.

Very useful for damp weather
and stylish with.
Price, \$1.25 to \$2.

"Longwear" \$2 Shoes

For Tom-boys,

With wire-knives, have
seldom been known to wear out
in one season.

WM. HAIN & CO.'S

Reliable Shoe Houses.

930 and 932 7th St. N. W.,
1916 and 1918 Pa. Ave. N. W.,
and 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

It Was His Memory.

Poor, patient Ned had been kept in again
and again to learn a very simple stanza
that had been easily mastered by all the
rest of his class. Finally he broke down and
sobbed out: "I can't do it, Miss Ray; I
just can't do it. Father says it's because
I have such a poor memory."

A poor what, Ned?

"You know what it is," a glimmer of
light flickered in the dear, dull little face,
"the thing you forget with."

"Such is memory, alas, to the most of
us"—Philadelphia Times.

Marriage Licenses.

Licenses to marry have been issued as
follows:
Samuel Vener and Florence Thomas.
Dr. Francis P. Morgan and Ida Adele
Pearce, of Bradford, Mass.

William McCray and Amanda Chew.
Ernest E. Fetter and Georgiana Turner.
James L. Smith and Sallie E. Hem-
mingsway.